NEW YORK HERALD.

Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-MERCHANT OF VENICE-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-LEAR-SLASHER ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-RICHELIEU-CHARTE

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square. - Simpson & Co BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street, -- DOMBEY AND MECHANICS' HALL, Broadway, near Broome.—Chris-CHINESE MUSEUM, MS Broadway.—CHINESE CURIOSI-

SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-New ORLEANS SERE-VAUXUALL GARDEN-MR. MACARTET'S IRISH EX-ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 553 Broadway-Voigtlanden's Mi-

MONTAGUE HALL, Brooklyn-Campbell's Minstrels. TABERNACLE, Broadway-MR. DEMPSTER's CONCERT. APOLLO ROOMS, Broadway .- THE DISTING' CONCERT. New York, Friday, May 11, 1849.

News from Europe and California. We may expect to receive news from Europe

and California some time to-day. The Hibernia, with the European intelligence, is due at Halifax; and the Crescent City at this port,

with news from San Francisco. The telegraphic wires between this city and Bridgeport, were out of order last night.

THE NEXT CONGRESS .- We see many calculations in the various party journals of both sides, as to the probable strength of parties in the next Congress, particularly in the House of Representatives. Only a portion of the members of the popular branch of the federal legislature has been elected. In several of the States the elections are yet to take place. No doubt, these calculations and observations are intended to rouse the voters in the States where elections are yet to be held. Some of these calculations represent the whigs as likely to have a small majority; others give the preponderance to the democrats. A third party-the free soilers, or abolitionists-claim the best chance of success. Of course, the democrats exult a good deal about the result of the late election in Virginia, and ground on it strong hopes for the future.

All these calculations, exultations, and exhortations will, we suspect, amount to nothing in the end. Recent events in this country, and the agitation of new questions, have almost disor-ganized the old parties of whigs and democrats. There is no union or cordiality between the democrats of the North and those of the South. The defeat which the yarty sustained at the last Presidential election, has completed the separation between them on important and radical sectional questions. That which is called democracy at the South is utterly irreconcilable on the great question of the day-the Wilmot proviso-with the democracy of the North. Nor are the whigs of the North and the whigs of the South on any better terms. They are in the same predicament. Under the influence of the administration, an effort may be made to unite the whig sentiment, North and South, but we doubt its practicability. Thus far, the distribution of the spoils has only held the party at the point of cohesion; but even that seems. by the extraordinary scrambles of the office-beggars, to produce, just now, more alienation and dissatisfaction amongst the whig cliques than ever.

No party-no faction will have a majority in either house next Congress. That body will be composed of three or four factions; and if any general division take place, it will be on the grea question of slavery and anti-slavery, and there the danger lies.

DUPLICITY OF POLITICIANS.—We have often been called upon to notice the duplicity, treachery, and meanness of office-begging politicians, of both parties and all parties. There is no difference between the political parties, so far as the spoils are concerned. Human nature is equally disgraced in the persons of office-begging whigs and office-begging democrats. Our readers will recollect what an explosion followed the appointment of Mr. Tallmadge as Marshal of this district, amongst certain whigh cliques. The noise about town was tremendous : and the Express, in an article which we noticed at the time, became quite rebellious and insurrectionary. That journal issued a terrible pronunciamento against the administration, on account of this appointment. Among other prevish and acid things, the Express said :-

The first thing that strikes an old working whig "The first thing that strikes an old working whighere, in locking over these appointments, is, with one exception, the utter inattenties of the cabinet officers who have advised these appointments, not only to the wants and wishes of the working whigs of the city, but their inexcusable neglect of the whigs, who, for ten years past, have done the work here in New York, in fair wenther, and in foul, or who, when the whig party was at the lowest state of depression, have feely given not only their labor, but their means. The gentlemen who have drawn the lucky prizes, are certainly repectable men, against whom, personally, not a word is to be said, nor do we mean to clamor against their appointments; but what we mean to say is, they did not and do not represent or embody the whig feeling and whig impulses of New York, or in any degree strengthen the whig party or the administration, as a subsequent election will powerfully tell, if the administration does not listen to the popular impulses of such a metropolis as this—impulses that are not only powerfully felt here, under own little horizon, but which, from association or combination, stretch far and whie elsewhere.

As a curious commentary on this exceedingly

As a curious commentary on this exceedingly little denunciation, we find in the National Whig, of Washington, the following letter, which is, w believe, a correct copy of the original:-

NEW YORK, April 9, 1849.

New York, April 2, 1842.

To the Hon. Thomas Ewing,
Secretary of the Interior.

Size:—It gives me great pleasure to say, that Henry F.
Tallmadge, Erq., of this city, is a gentleman of high
standing here in our city, and of elevated character, and
that any pest here in our city which the Department
may see fit to give a.im. there can be no doubt that he
will discharge with fidelity to the government, and
honor to himself. Yours respectfully.

JAMES BROOKS.

M. Cor Siyth Cong. Dist.

M. C. for Sixth Cong. Dist.
"Look on that picture, and on this!" Could there be imagined anything more characteristic of these wretched politicians? What fairness! What What a high sense of honor! Just think of it, look at it, reflect upon it, and mourn for the utter depravity of your political traderyour miserable trafficker in "the spoils!" Here is a member of Congress giving a private certificate to Mr. Tallmadge, of the highest character, and yet, according to all appearances, the same individual, in his editorial capacity, has been endeavoring to defeat his own candidate, gives the lie to his own recommendation, and actually abuses the administration for making an appointment which he had himself urged and suggested! Alas! alas! Such is the honor of politicians!

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR IN EUROPE-THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES .- We give, in another column of this day's Herald, a letter from Washington, relative to the organization of the German navy, and the course of the administration in the war between Prussia and Denmark.

We learn, in addition to the statements of this letter, that an order was received in this city, yesterday, from Washington, to prevent the departure of the steamship United States, unless her purchasers give satisfactory bonds that she shall not be used as a war steamer in the present struggle between Prussia and Denmark.

This will be a disappointment to the purchaser, the Prussian government. She is fitted out in the best order, and, as she lays, cost upwards of

THE ANNIVERSARIES .- We are compelled to omit. for want of room, reports of the Anniversaries of the "American Baptist Home Missionary Society," the "American Protestant Society," the "Americun Associationists," and the "American Temperance Union."

DREADFUL RIOT AND BLOODSHED ASTOR PLACE THEATRE!

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

FIRING ON THE PEOPLE!

AWFUL SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

&c. &c. &c.

It is our painful and melancholy duty to chroni cle one of the saddest and most terrible occurrences that ever took place in this city. It is well known that Mr. Macready was driven from the stage of that theatre on Monday evening last, by persons who had attended that establishment for the purpose. On Wednesday, several gentlemen of this city united in writing a note to Mr. Macready, regretting the occurrence, and requesting him to appear again and conclude his engagement, which was to be his last in this country. To this note Mr. Macready replied that he would again perform. Accordingly, bills were issued, and other arrangements made, for his appearance. In the meantime rumors prevailed throughout the city, that the opposition to Mr. Macready's appearance would be persisted in, and that arrangements had een made to carry this determination into effect. The municipal authorities made their arrangements likewise, and it became evident throughout the day that there would be a serious collision between the rioters and the authorities. in the event of the former attempting to carry their threat into execution. During the day, the probability of such a collision was much discussed by all classes of the community, and great and

anxious interest felt in the result. As early as half-past six o'clock, persons began o assemble around the theatre; and, at about seven, crowds were seen wending their way to the theatre from all parts of the city. By halfpast seven, there were several hundreds in the street, in front of the Opera House, and the rush to get admittance was tremendous. Tickets for a sufficient number to fill the house, were soon sold. and the approuncement was made on a placard that no more would be sold. Meantime, the crowd outside was increasing every minute.

Every avenue to the theatre soon became dense y crowded. Astor Place was occupied by an mmense assemblage, almost all of whom had apparently been attracted by curiosity. The portion of the Bowery adjoining the theatre was also crowded, and, in Broadway, which had at that point[been opened for the purpose of constructing a sewer, hundreds of persons were seen crowded together on the top of the mound of earth thrown up from the centre of the street.

The house itself was filled to the dome. A great portion of the assemblage in the theatre consisted of policemen, who had been distributed all over the house in detached parties. There was not any appearance of an organized party of rioters in the ouse. When the curtain rose, there was an outburst of hisses, groans, cheers, and miscellaneous sounds, similar to those which interrupted the performance on Monday might. The opening scenes, however, were got through with after a fashion, several persons who hissed and hooted having been seized by the police, and immediately conveyed to an apartment underneath the boxes, where they were placed in confinement, under the charge of a pesse of the police officers. Macready's appearance was the signal for a great explosion of feeling. Hisses, groans, shouts of derision assailed him, intermingled with loud cries of "Out with him !" "Out with him :" Large numbers of the auditory started to their feet, and called on the police to eject the individuals who had expressed their disapprobation, and several arrests were made in the manner we have described, each arrest being followed by loud cheers and applause all over the house. t was speedily apparent that those unfriendly to Mr. Macready were in the minority.

Thus the play preceded through the first two acts.

there had been a great deal of trepidation behind the cenes, but the heroism with which the actors and actresses sustained themselves on the stage, is worthy of all praise. The manner of Mrs. Pope, the Lady Macbeth of this melancholy night, deserves the most honorable mention. It was, indeed, a trying scene. Mr. Macrendy repeatedly expressed, to Mr. Hackett, his wish to desist, and his desire to avoid any further collision with those who were opposed to his appearance : but, amid the shouts, greans, hisses, and arrests by the police, the play, as we have said, went on, much of it in dumb show, but portions of it without much interruption. It was supposed, at this moment, that the tumult would be effectually quelled, for the disturbance in the house became less and less, and even some passuges of Mr. Macready's part were heard, with a tolerable degree of order

The first persons arrested in the parquette were four young men, who were locked up in the temporary prion under the boxes which we have already described In this a artment was a gas-light burning, and the prisoners, pulling up some shavings and pieces of wood, set fire to them. When the policemen opened the door, the place was full of smoke, but the officers speedily extinguished the fire. The prisoners who had attempted this atrocious crime were immediately put in irons. At this moment a shower of stones assailed the windows of the theatre. News then came in from the street, through Captain Tilley, of the 13th ward, that a man, known to be Edward Z. C. Judson, was heading the mob outside, and calling upon them to stone the building. The Chief of Police immediately ordered his arrest, which was promptly effected. In the meantime the assault upon the doors and windows continued. Volley after volley of large paving stones was dis-charged against the windows. The glass was, of course, in a few moments, all smashed to atoms; but having been barricaded, the windows resisted the attack for some minutes; at last yielding, however, the fragments of class, and blinds, and barricades being driven with violence into the body of the house, great alarm began o pervade the audience. Rumors of all kinds-that the house was to be fired-that it was to be blown up, and so on, were circulated. The ladies, seven in numer, who were present, and who, with a heroism tha did infinite credit to their sex, had till this moment preserved their equanimity, now became alarmed, as rell they might, and shifted their seats to the part of the house not in the range of any of the windows through which the stones and fragments of glass and wood were now flying.

At this time, the scene within the house was indeed most exciting. In front and rear the fierce assaults of the mob, as they thundered at the doors, resounded all over the theatre, whilst the shouts and yells of the assailants were terrific. Inside, however, all was comparatively quiet. The admirable arrangements of the Chief of Police and the Recorder, and the fidelity and intelligence with which their orders were carried out by the force under their command, secured the peace and safety of the interior of the building. We cannot award too much praise to the police force for the manner in which they arrested the leading rioters in the soure, and making sorties among the crowd outside coured many of the ringleaders of the mob.

As the mob increased in magnitude and in the feroity with which they assailed the building, the cry arose inside, and also outside, among the peaceable citizens attracted by a curiosity, which, in such a case, was most culpable... Where are the military?" "Car nothing be done to disperse the rioters?" "Where's the Mayor? 29 Several despatches were sent to the City Hall, where the military were stationed. At length, about nine o'clock, the sound of a troop of cavalry com ing up Broadway was heard; and in a few minutes afterwards, two troops of cavalry, of the First Division of the State Militia, and a battalion of the Nations Guards, were seen approaching the scene of the riot. APPEARANCE OF THE MILITARY.

A troop of horse then turned from Broadway into Astor lace, and rode through the crowd to the Bowery, receiv ng showers of stones and other missiles, on their way The horses became unmanageable, and the troop did not again make its appearance on the ground. In a few minutes afterwards, the National Guard, one of our independent volunteer companies, made their apprarance on the ground, and attempted to force a passage through the growd to the theatrs. The meb hissed and hooted at them, and finally attacked them with

stones, which were at hand in consequence of the building of a sewer in the neighborhood. The compa-ny were at this period thrown into disorder by the attack made upon them, and retired to Broadway, where they railied, and made another attempt to reach the theatre. They were hissed and pelted as before, with stones, but they succeeded in reaching the desired point. They then endeavored to form in line on the side-walk and while doing so, five or six of them were felled to the ground by paving stones and taken inte the theatre in a state of insensibility. Captain Pond. the Captain of the company, was one of those thus injured.

The next officer in command, then said to the Sheriff. who was on the ground, that if he did not get orders to fire, he and his men would abandon the streets. cordingly that officer directed the company to fire a round over the heads of the people, which was accordingly done, but without effect. The people continued to pelt them with paving stone; as before. An order was then given to the company to fire at the crowd, und it was done, two men falling, on shot in the arm, and the other through the right check. The first was sent to the hespital, but the other was found to be dead. After the volley, the mob retreated a short distance, but rallied and re newed the attack with greater vigor than before. Paving stones and other missiles were discharged at them in great quantities; and while the mob was going on, another volley was fired by the military, killing and wounding several more, some of whom were taken by their friends to the drug store, on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. One young man, named John McKinley, of No. 147 Third avenue, was shot through the body, and taken to a public

house in the neighborhood. After this volley the crowd retreated again, and the military and the police took advantage of it to form a line across the street at both ends of Astor Place, so as to prevent any connection between Broadway and the Bowery. Major General Sandford then issued an order for more troops and two brass pieces loaded with grape to be brought to the scene immediately, as it was rumored that the crowd intended to arm themselves and renew the attack. It was at this time halfpast eleven o'clock, and the additional troops, consisting of several companies and the artiflery, reached the scene of disorder. The cannon loaded with grape were placed in front of the theatre, ready in case of a renewal of the attack.

SCENES IN BROADWAY.

At the corner of Braodway and Fourth street, a large concourse of people were seen upholding a comrade who was evidently severely wounded. He was taken to the door of a physician in Broadway, near Bleecker street, but admittance was refused for him, and his friends bore him onward bleeding, but not profusely. A physician seeing that he could not gain admittance to the place above mentioned, came forward and proffered his services, which were thankfully accepted. The young man was taken into the drug store at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, where the volunteer surgeon examined his wound and found that he had received a masket ball in the left leg just under the knee joint. The ball had entered on the inside, gone through the fleshy part of the leg, and its position was discoverable on the outward side of the limb, near the surface. The surgeon called for instruments to extract the ball and probe the wound, but could not obtain them; the suffered was therefore, removed to the house of his employer, 131 Greene street. He was an apprentice, about 20 years of age, and his name, as we understand, was Stephen Morris. The surgeon helped to convey him to his em ployer's house, where his wound was temporarily attended to, and the family physician sent for.

Passing on up Broadway, we met a solemn procession coming down, preceding, accompanying, and following a covered wagon which contained the bodies of five persons, some of whom were senseless, (whether dead or not we could not learn.) and others seriously wounded, but retaining their self-possession. The wagon was drawn along upon the walk by a number of men. This whole scene was solemn in the extreme; but few words were spoken by the persons who accompanied the vehicle, and what was said, was uttered in low tones. A little farther up Broadway, we met a crowd of men and boys bearing a dead body on a bier. This had hardly passed, when another crowd came through Fourth street from the Bowery, bearing on a rude litter a woman, who had been wounded by a shot while she was passing through one of the streets near the scene of the disturbance. Close upon the tracks of those who were carrying the unfortunate woman, came a man without coat or vest, jumping along through the crowd. half frantic, tossing his hands, and swearing ven-

Large assemblages were held at the corners of the streets, and, as one after another of the bodies passed, various exclamations of regret and reproach were use in expression of their feelings. "Oh, horrible! horrible !" "shame ! shame !" " great responsibility resting somewhere," " where will it all end ?" and other like expressions were heard throughout Broadway and the adjacent streets. Every public house, segar shop and oyster saloon was soon filled with curious persons who sought these various places to obtain information concerning the fearful tragedy which was then being enacted in Astor Place.

Passing down Broadway, the excitement seemed to increase rather than subside. Around the Hospital gate was congregated a large multitude, and at the corner of Barelay street and Park Place were distinct assemblages, listening to harangues from volunteer

In the midst of the firing, one of the Harlem Railroad cars stapped in the vicinity, for the purpose of allowing an elderly gentleman to get out. As soon as he had put his foot on the step, in the act of descending, he was pierced by a musket ball, and fell dead. It was found that he was shot through the heart. He was removed to the drug store at the corner of Eighth street.

At one o'clock, A. M., quiet prevailed at the scene of tumult. In the vicinity, however-on the corner of the Bowery and Tenth street, and in other adjacent places, there were knots of people, numbering twenty, thirty, and forty respectively, speaking aloud in reference to the catastrophe. Some of those meetings were organized, and speeches were being made, the tenor of which, from the lateness of the hour, we had not time to arcertain. The military were drawn up in the same position as as they were previously, a cordon being maintained across Astor Place, at its junction with Broadway, and, at the other end at its junction with the Bowery. The two pieces of ordnance which had been ordered on the ground were directly in front of the

theatre. From this point we proceeded to the drug store on the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, and there ascertained that two of the unfortunate wounded who were carried there, had died in the course of the night. Learning that several bodies had been removed to the Fifteenth ward station house, we went thither. and there we beheld a frightful and ghastly spectacle. Six fine looking young men laid there in death-one with his brains protruding from a wound in the skull. another shot through the hip, another through the heart, and the remainder pierced in different parts by musket balls.

THE SCENE AT THE FIFTEENTH WARD STATION HOUSE. This scene was tragical in the extreme. On a bench at the end of the room lay the dead body of a tall, genteel looking man, whose name we ascertained to be George W. Gedney, brother to a broker in Wall street. He had been shot through the brain, in the manner we have already described. Next to him was a man of middle stature, apparently an Irish laborer. He had been shot in the throat. Beside those victims on the floor lay the bodies of a young man, named Henry Otten, whose parents reside at the corner of Orchard and Hester streets; a large sized man, with dark whiskers name unknown, shet in the right breast; a thin faced man, apparently a mechanic, shot in the neck; a man of somewhat similar appearance, shot in the abdomen and an elderly man, name unknown, shot in the right cheek, who had been conveyed from the street to the

theatre, and thence to the station house. Besides these, two unknown men are lying dead at the seventeenth ward station house. A butcher residing in Front street, in the agonies of death, was taken to the drug store at the corner of Eighth street and Third avenue. The ball had passed through his head. At the same store eight of the military were brought in, badly wounded from missiles hurled at them by the mob. A boy named Brown, residing at No. 42 Crosby street, was conveyed home badly wounded in the knee Another boy, mortally wounded, was taken to his home in Tenth street. At twelve o'clock the Coroner was verwhelmed with orders to attend to cases.

Probably there are other cases of wounded, dying and dead, which we have not been yet able to ascertain.

THE SCENE AT THE HOSPITAL. The scene at the City Hospital was heart-rending Body after body of the wounded and dying was conveyed into the building, followed by their sorrowing iriends and crowds of spectators. There were sleven in

all. The first man brought in was Stephen Kehoe, a young man of 24 years of age, who had received a ghastly wound in the left eye, the bullet passing through the cheek, and lodging behind the ear. The wound is not without great danger. The eye, of course is lost. The second was a wouth of about 18 years of age, who was shot in the thigh, the bullet passing right through and fracturing the bone. The third was Edward McCormack, shot through the groin, the bullet fracturing the bone of the pelvis, and passing out at the hip. Conrad Baker was also shot through the the thigh, and John Dalzell, between the thigh and groin. This is a dangerous wound. George V. Kay, aged 28, (a native of New Brunswick,) me chant, is wounded in the right lung-supposed to be fatal. George Lincoln. aged 30 years, a native of Mas sachusetts, and a shoemaker, is wounded in the abdomen-serious. George A. Curtis, printer, 22 years of age, shot through the lungs. James McDonald a native of Ireland, aged 17, an oysterman, shot through the leg. Mr. Burgett, aged 30, keeper of a refectory in Pearl street, wounded through shoulder and neck-two

The next victim was a poor Irish woman, named Bridget Fagan. We found her lying on a mattress, on the floor of one of the female wards, with a frightful gun-shot wound in the right knee. Her husband was on his knees beside her. They had gone out together, after he had returned from his daily labor, to purchase a few shirts, and were returning to their humble home when, unfortunately, they passed directly in range the fire of the military. Never can we forget the heartfelt jathos with which the poor man remarked that his wife fell out of his arms like a child, when th military fired. We hope her wound is not serious. All the other wounded stated that they had not participated in the disturbance, but were present only from curiceity or accident. This was confirmed to us by seve ral spectators. It is worthy of remark that the majority of the wounds were low. We cannot avoid expressing our surprise at the evi-

dent inefficiency of the arrangements at the City Hospital. Several of the victims lay for a considerable time after they were conveyed within the building without being visited by any officer of the hospital. We ourselves saw two of the wounded men brought in, and deposited in one of the wards, and, to our utter astonishment, no medical attendant appeared for at least fifteen minutes, when a pale young man in a dressing gown who seemed to belong to the house, entered the ward, and on our expressing our regret and astonishment at the want of proper system in the house, so apparent he actually ventured to order us out of the house. In another quarter of an hour one of the surgeons made his appearance. We must add, in justice that despatches were issued to the surgeons of the hospital, Drs. Rogers, Buck, &c., who hurried to the scene, and were sedulous in their attention to the sufferers But unquestionably there did seem to us to be a want of proper system in the arrangements of the hospital, else there would not have been such unaccountable neglect of the poor sufferers in this frightful tragedy. So important an institution should be prepared for all emergencies. Had either of the men whom we saw thus neglected, been wounded in an important artery, they might have bled to death in consequence of the delay in attending to them. We impute no blame to the excellent house surgeon. He wants additional assistants—that is all.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING. While the scenes which we have described were pr ceeding outside the building, the play went on with more or less interruption, arising from the shouts and groans of those inside, the volleys of stones, and the yells of the moboutside. At length the play came to an end, and Mr. Macready made his exit from the house in disguise, reaching his hotel in safety. The performance of the afterpiece commenced, and had proceeded but a short way, when the first discharge of musketry startled the whole house—some one called out that "the house was to be blown up." All started to their feet, when Mr. Ex-Justice Merritt addressed the house, and requested the audience to keep their seats, as there was no danger. This somewhat restored order, till a few minutes afterwards, when it was announced that a man had been shot outside. All was now confusion-the performance was instantly stopped, and the auditory rushed out of the building.

There were a great many persons wounded in addition to those whom we have referred to, seriously or slightly, who either went away or were taken away by their friends. There were several hair-breadth escapes.

A musket ball went through the hat of one man, tearing it to pieces, but without injuring him. A policeman, of the Seventh ward, received a flesh wound in the back, and had a narrow escape from being killed.

A young man, apparently thirty years of age, was brought into Dr. Trudeau's house, at a quarter before 10 P. M., having been shot through the heart by the military. A pocket-book containing one dollar, a brass night key, and a note addressed to Mr. Willis, were

Immediately after the first volley, several medical men rushed to the scene, for the purpose of attending the wounded. In the drug store, where some of the wounded were brought, a medical man proceeded to examine the condition of a man who was very seriously injured While performing this duty, the sufferer xclaimed. "Come, Doctor, look around, before you attend me. See if there is not somebody else worse

Generals Sandford and Hall were, as we are informed. repeatedly struck by paving-stones.

We have now discharged, in the best manner we could, our melancholy duty. All additional facts which we can collect in relation to this tragedy, will be given to-morrow.

THE NEW CORPORATION AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH -The new civic authorities have been in power several days, but we are not aware that they are making any preparations to introduce that "good time coming," for which we have been waiting so long and so patiently. Filth in the streets is as abundant as ever, and no symptoms of efficiency and energy in the management of city affairs have, as yet, made their appearance. We are tired, and we suppose our readers are also tired of our continual appeals for that attention to the cleansing of the city, which might be supposed to occupy the first place in the attention of any Common Council. But really we must renew these appeals once more. The streets are in an exceedingly filthy condition. Badly paved, with the exception of a small portion of Broadway, and loaded with mud and garbage, the streets of this metropolis are now in a state well calculated to excite serious alarm. Summer is approaching, and the progress of the cholera on the Southern border is very alarming. The pestilence has reached Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and there is some apprehension that it may travel onward to Euffalo, and thence to this city. Then again, there is the stream of immigration from Europe, conveying with it great masses of filth, misery, and disease, and adding another fruitful source of sickness and pestilence. If, in the face of all this, the cor porate authorities continue to neglect their duty in regard to the cleanliness and health of the city, they will indeed be most culpable.

Movements of Individuals

Hon D. S. Dickinson, Binghamton; Major Doyle, I.
S. A.; Col. Chandier, U. S. A.; and Col. Frazier, of S.
lem. arrived yesterday at Irring House. Col. Blair an
Major Sibley, U. S. A.; Judge Haviland, of Lot
Island; and Mr. Lambert, U. S. N., are at the Ast

House.

Ex-Governor Throop, long known and highly regarded, in public and private life, in this State, it is known to his triends, has been engaged for a few years in agricultural pureuits, in a delightful and fertile part of hichigan. A letter copied from a Michigan paper briefly describes his new residence. The Hon. Thomas J. Henley, late member of Congress from Indiana, has gone to California.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.-We have received the Russia and Turkey.—We have received the following information:—It is understood that the Emperor of Russia, having ascertained that the military preparations going forward in the Turkish empire were undertaken at the instigation of Sir Stratford Canning, acting under orders from London, despatched, on the 28th of March, his aid-decamp, General Grabbe, to Constantinople, with an ultimotum, which requires the immediate cessation of warlike preparations in Turkey, as well as the recall of the Ottoman troops assembled on the Danube. It further requires the Porte's acquiescence in the occupation of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, by Russia, during her good pleasure. Failing the acceptance of these good pleasure. Failing the acceptance of these terms by the Divan, the Russian minister is to quit Constantinople, and the autocrat's troops, which are already in Transylvania, are to advance which are already in Transylvania, are to advance on Constantinople, turning (not crossing) the Balkans. The Russian fleet from Sebastopol is to lend its co-operation. Such is the climax of Lord Falmerston's mock mediation and pacific policy! We are assured that Baron Brunow has been instructed to communicate the contents of the ultimatem to cur Foreign Office.—London Chronicle, April 16.

THE ALMS HOUSE AND PENITENTIARY .- The new ments have been recently supplied by the State Legislature, has just gone into operation; and great hopes are beginning to be entertained in this community, of the activity, efficiency, and value of the new arrangement, all of which are to be realized in less than six months, three weeks, four days, and twenty-seven minutes. It will be recollected that these "Governors" of the Alms House and Penitentiary give their services gratuitously. Thus far, they have been selected from very re spectable classes, and each one of them is fully competent on the score of fidelity, integrity, and public spirit. But we doubt very much the efficiency of any government on a pauper civil list system, as this one is organized. In this bustling community, it is hard to find ten or a dezen gentlemen, competent to fill the office of Covernor of the Alms House, who can give to the duties of that position, without remuneration, the time which must of necessity be subtracted from their business pursuits and avocations. A man may be very philanthropic, but he cannot give his time and labor fer nothing. According to all accounts, the new Alms House government, or "Council of Ten," begins with a considerable flourish. They have appointed their committees, and divided their work with all the formal solemnity of the federal government at Washington. But all this amounts to nothing, without incessant labor and business tact in the management of the affairs of the Alms House and Penitentiary. Really, we believe that this system of extracting gratuitous services from business men will not answer. Ages ago, a voice from heaven declared that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Every man who labors in public or private should be ranked within this category, and receive the benefit of the just and honorable prin-

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS CASE-SHUSTER'S Conviction.-A motion has been made for a new trial in the case of Shuster, convicted of stealing the government iewels. Our readers have seen rom the report which we gave in yesterday's paper, the grounds on which this motion has been made. The court has taken the report into consideration, but we doubt whether the remarks of the counsel of the convict will lead the judge to grant a new trial. There can be no doubt of the ruilt of Shuster, and punishment should tollow the conviction as promptly as possible. The worst feature in this case is the conduct of the government officer, which wore the aspect of compounding a felony, as presented in some of the prior proceedings relative to Jim Webb. It is generally understood, and has been announced in some the journals, that Jim Webb was the principal burglar-that he entered the Patent Office, seized the jewels, and handed them out. Yet this fellow. after having been twice arrested, twice in custody twice in the hands of the police, has been permitted to make his escape, by the imbeculty and weakness, or some more reprehensible conduct on the part of the government officers and govern-ment advisers at Washington. We trust that no new trial [will be granted; but that, instead of that, Webb may be again arrested, and subjected to the same punishment which is now, we loope, to be awarded to his associate.

ciple which it lays down.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was quite as pleasant as that of the previous day, though there were occasional clouds obstructing the brightness of the sun. The streets had considerably dried, which made them far more pleasant, and were crowded with those who sallid forth to enjoy the pleasant sunshine and pleasant breeze which played through the city.

shine and pleasant breeze which played through the city.

The City will be Cleared—This expression will doubtless be hailed by every good citizen with delight, and the time looked for with pleasurable anticipation when New York, the notoriously dirty city, will equal in cleanliness any in the world. Mayor Woodhull, in his message, recommended not only clean streets and the measures necessary to effect the same, but the cleansing of all houses and premises. Many will say, so have other Mayors, but what have they done! The present Mayor has not only recommended, but has ordered the immediate execution of that recommendation. He has given orders to the chief of police to detail six good and efficient men, in every ward, to aid the health warden to carry out his plans, and on Monday next the work will be commenced. Every house, yard, and cess-pool in the city will have been clean sed by the 1st June next, at the farthest; and the practice of throwing ashes and garbage in the street will have san end. The recent act of the Legislature had made such offences to come within the pale of misdemeanors, and punishable with fine and imprisonment; and every violation will be met with the severest rigor of the law. Those portions of the city in which, in seasons of concagion and epidemic, such great mortality has prevailed, will be put in proper order, and keptas clean as the most gented neighborhood. The work of cleaning the streets will be commenced on Tuesday next, and not stopped until they are thoroughly cleaned—what has not occurred for years—and as soon as the ordinances are prepared, the keeping of them in this state will be performed before the business hours of the day comes streets will be commenced on Tuesday next, and not stopped until they are thoroughly cleaned—what has not occurred for years—and as soon as the ordinances are prepared, the keeping of them in this state will be performed before the business hours of the day comes en. The Mayor has expressed his determination to prosecute, without delay or favor, both of these great reforms; and who will not be delighted at the result? The new Common Council is called upon to sustain him; and they cannot, in the face of the earnest desires and petitions of the people, shrink from their duty. By the first of next month all this work will be finished, and New York will be the place where the stranger will delight to tarry; and the boast of her citizens will be, that, in point of pure air, she is equal to any city in the world. Now the wind from the north catches up the miasma from the borders of the river, and feeds the ravenous appetite of disease, while from the east, the air is laden with impurities, foul and unwholsome. Then the air, pure from the hills of the north, will sweep over the broad extent of the metropolis, invigorating and refreshing, and filling with apparent new life all wha have, for years, been subjected to the horrible effects of a poisonous atmosphere, the inhalation of which was nauseous, and dispensing disease. This is no fancy. These reforms will be carried out, and their consummation will be an era of jubilee. The citizens, in one unanimous acclamation of approval, will sustain the effort, and New York will be entirely changed. Should the dire plague, which threatened the city last year, again approach, it will have to nattle with the elements of life and health, and finding no place to centre its ravages, will depart without the victory of death. Let the Mayor go on, and no one attempt to stay his efforts, and the result will be more beneficial than all that has been done for years to protect the health of the city, and render it, pleasant and comfortable.

Marshal.—Mr. Tallmadge entered yesterday morning upon the duties of his appointment as United States Marshal of the Southern district of New York. Massial.—Mr. Tallmadge entered yesterday morning upon the duties of his appointment as United States Marshal of the Southern district of New York.

French's Hotel.—This establishment is now completely finished and furnished throughout, and certainly one of the most extensive in the city. It contains about three hundred rooms, all of which are well eventilated and conveniently arranged. It has been finished without regard to cost, and the interior arrangement will vie with the most celebrated houses in the country. Though so large, it is free from all danger by fire, being well supplied with Croton water to the third story, and the remaining four by an immense water tank, containing seven thousand gallons, which may in a moment be directed to any room on those stories. The parlors are furnished in the most modern and costly manner, and handsomely situated on City Hall equare, giving a view of Broadway, and the public buildings in the Park. The chambers are furnished in a style corresponding. The culinary arrangements are excellent, and, upon trial, have succeeded in being sufficient for the accommodation of the house. The house is in short replete with every convenience, and the proprietor, Mr. Richard French, has long been favorably known as a successful caterer to the public appetite. He has already many rooms engaged, with the strongest assurance of success in his undertaking.

Rallegad Accubert,—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 121 Walker st., on the body of a child by the name of Hetty Downie, aged 5 years and 8 months. This child, we noticed in yesterday's Heruld, was accidentally run over by one of the Harlem railroad cars, driven by George Faddock, by which injuries the child died in about four hours after. It appears that at the time of the accident, a two horse car was passing down just as the four horse car was going up, and as they were passing each other the deceased was endeavoring to cross the street, and not being aware of the approach of the long car, was knocked down and ran over b

railroad. Upon the renering of this teater, the coroner discharged George Paddock from custody.

Suicide av Daowning.—The Coroner held an inquest
yesterday, at No. 128 Tenth avenue, on the body of
Mary Kahony, a native of Ireland, aged 43 years, wife
of — Mahony, who came to her death by suicide, in
imping into the North river, foot of 19th street, while
laboring under a deranged state of mind. A son of the
deceased, some short time since, went to California,
which appears to have had an effect on the mind of the
deceased, bendering on insanity, her husband testified
that during the whole of the previous night, he had
great difficulty in keeping her in the house, and towards 40-clock in the merning he fell asleep, when his
wife escaped from the house, and when he awoke up at
a o'clock, he missed his wife, and making search for her
whereabouts, he discovered her in the river, foot of
lith street. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by drowning.

Lost — We are requested to draw public attention to

Lost — We are requested to draw public attention to an advertisement in another column, relative to the disappearance of a deaf and dumb man. A liberal re-ward is effected for any information concerning his whereacouts.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

Affairs in Lower Canada - Expression c Confidence in the Governor General, an another Mob Demonstration against his

and his Ministers. Many deputations have waited upon the Govern General, Lord Elgin, with addresses expressing con

dence in his administration.

Yesterday, the Governor General dined with the m nisters and their friends, at Titus' hotel. During ti time, two hundred rowdies assembled, and broke ti windows, and tried to batter down the doors and oth parts of the building. The people inside fired at ther and shot one man in the neck; his case, however is n considered dangerous. Another man was struck as hurt with a champagne bottle. Soon after, the me having done what mischief they could, dispersed. There has been no important business transacted

Parliament since my last despatch.

Arrival from Havana-News from Ven zuela and Chill-The Effect of Movemen towards California, &c., &c. BALTIMORE, May 10, 1849.

The steamer 1sthmus arrived at New Orleans, fro Havans, on the 2d fast., bringing dates to the 23th Venezuelian papers to the 30th of March had be-

received at Havana. They give a lamentable descri tion of the ruin into which all branches of native i dustry has fallen, and the wrotched state of the rev nues of the government, consequent thereupon.

Valparaiso papers of the 1st of March, had been r ceived at Havana. The appearance of United Stat steamships in the Pacific, and the continual flow

Americans across the Isthmus of Darien, on the w to California, had excited great apprehensions in Chilest the commerce of that part of the world may b come centred in our territory.

According to a correspondent of the Valparaiso M. curio, the western side of South America is likely

be depopulated, by emigrations to the California go Later News from New Orleans-Steambox Explosion and Loss of Life-Convictic of a Woman for Murder-Heavy Verdi

against the United States-Case of Smu; gling, &c. BALTIMORE, MAY 10-1040 P. M. The New Orleans papers of the 3d instant are r eived, and contain the following items of intelligence

The Hop. B. G. Thibodaux had declined running candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The steamer Governor Bent burst her boiler on the Mississippi river, above Island No. 75. Only one har happened to be near it at the moment, and he was i

stantly killed. The steamer Mohawk, running between New Orleas and Nashville, had run aground, and when last see

in a hopeless condition.

Mrs. McAndrew, who murdered her sister-in-la

lately, at Madison, Mississippi, was convicted of mu der, in the first degree.

Some important land cases have been decided in the United States District Court, for the district of Lorentz Court, for the district Court, fo

isiana. John McDonough vs. the United States-I this case the court rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$90,000, for several arpents of land claimed in or abou New Orleans, under Spanish grants. In the case of Simon vs. the United States, judgment was rendere for the plaintiff for \$54,000, and sixteen acres c valuable land. William and Edward Carr vs. th United States, claiming four superficial leagues, unde a Spanish grant, near the ancient post of Nacogdoche-Eastern Texas; the judgment in this case was ren dered for defendants The Grand Jury, in the sam Court, found a true bill against Juan Leblond, fo smuggling goods, on board the St. Charles, from Havre

The New Orleans market were rather dull, while th receipts down the river, as usual, at this season of th year, continued large. Movements of Senator Benton-Murder by

the Notorious Capt. Howard, at Indepen dence, &c. Sr. Louis, (Mo.) May 9, 1849. Senator Benton has published an address to th people of Missouri, in which he has taken ground against the instructions of the Legislature. He ha

declined a public dinner. Captain Howard (the husband of the woman tries for murder, at Cincinnati) killed Mr. Freeman, at In dependence, Mo., on the 6th inst. He also shot Capt

The cholera is greatly increasing. The Patent Office Building.

work.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1849. Mesers. Provost & Winter are announced as the suc sessful bidders for the completion of the Patent Office Building. Messrs. Berry and Mohun, of this city, have contracted to perform the granite and carpenters

WASHINGTON, May 10-10 A. M.

Major Wm. B. Scott, Navy Agent at this port, has endered his resignation. It is thought that Roger C. Weightman will be appointed in his place. A great diversity of opinion exists with reference to the New York collectorship, which may delay the appointment for some time.

Rumored Defalcation.

Washington, May 10-9 P.M. Rumor says that Major Scott, Navy Agent, at the Washington Navy Yard, who resigned his office on Saturday last, is a defaulter for a large amount.

Murder In St. Louis-Arrest of Thieves-Snow in the Upper Missouri Monutains— Ex-Gov. Roggs—The Cholera, &c. Sr. Louis, May 8, 1849.

Three murders were committed in this city last night:-John Bard was killed by two Germans named Sponeman and Ryder, who were fighting, and between shom Bard interfered for the purpose of making peace. An omnibus proprietor named Smith was killed by Christian Stalenze, in a quarrel about a horse; both were Germens. The last case was that of a man named Fisch, killed by another naned Dochner, in a fight; both of these men were also Germans.

Four noted thieves were arrested last night, while in the act of robbing a steamboat. Their names are Cot. tingan, Young, Thomas, and Davis By an arrival from the Upper Misseuri river, we learn that there was an unusual quantity of snow on the

mountains. Ex-Governor Boggs, formerly of Missouri, writes from

onoma, California, that he has acquired great wealth and that he could not be induced to return and live in The number of deaths by cholera, in this city, during the week ending May 8th, was 78; and by other di

seases, 67. Depopulation of Prince Edward's Island-Movements for California. BOSTON, May 10-P.M.

Halifax papers of the 5th have come to hand. They state that the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Islam-were building three vessels to convey a portion of the o Australia. Others will emigrate to Canada and the United States. This depopulation is caused by the dissatisfaction with the tenure of land on Prince Ed ward's Island.

An expedition for California is soon to sail from Miramichi. (N. B.) Several seizures of contraband spirits, from the United States, have occurred.

Sentence of Conrad Vintaer, &c. BALTIMORE, May 10-2 P. M. Governor Thomas, of Maryland, has issued a warrant for the execution of Conrad Vintner, the murderer of Mrs. Cooper, to take place on Friday, the 20th of July

It is rumored that the Baltimore appointments are to be made to-day, and the interest felt is very great.

Smith, the Abductor. RICHMOND, Va , May 10-10 P. M Smith, the slave abductionist [wash rought out of prion, for further examination; but it was postponed until a hearing could be had from other parties.

Providence Charter Election. PROVIDENCE May 10-P. M The election for Mayor and other city officers, held

o-day, has resulted in the choice of Burgess, (whig.) as Mayor, by a vote of 701 to 419 for all others; and the success of all the whig candidates for the common

Aquittal of Dray ton, charged with Abducting Slaves. WASHINGTON, May 10-9% P. M.

Capt. Drayton, whose case has excited much inter throughout the country, was this day acquitted on